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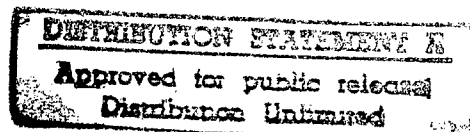
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NEWS OF SOVIET MEDICAL SCIENCE

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FOREWORD

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NEWS OF SOVIET MEDICAL SCIENCE

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The enterprises of the Administration of the Medical Industry, Ministry of Health Ukrainian SSR turned out more than eight million rubles worth of products in excess of the plan in 1958.

Savings of 4.5 million rubles were achieved as a result of lower production costs on all products. A part of the ferrous and nonferrous metals as well as other expensive materials were replaced by caprone and plastics. Thus, at the Kiev metal products and disinfection equipment plant, ball bearings used in carts with removable stretchers and bed casters were replaced by caprone casters and bearings. As a result of this change about four tons of nonferrous metals, 7 tons of ferrous metals, five tons of gas pipes, and other materials were saved.

The increase in over-all production in 1959 as compared with that of the preceding year was greater by 8.1 percent, and by 1.5 to 2 times in the case of some preparations, medical instruments, and equipment.

The electricians of the Kiev medical apparatuses plant are taking part in the competition for the title of "Brigade of Communist Labor." They have assumed the obligation to reduce the cost of products by 12 percent, by increasing labor productivity, introducing advanced technological methods, and improving the organization of labor. Every member of the brigade has assumed the obligation to graduate from a secondary or a secondary-technical school in three-four years.

Many brigades of the Odessa Chemico-Pharmaceutical Preparations Plant, the Kiev Footwear Factory and other enterprises expressed a desire to work in a communist manner.

In 1958, the enterprises manufactured 15 kinds of new medical products. The Kiev experimental shop turned out models of pedal operated hand washing basins with one and three sinks for the washing and sterilization of surgeon's hands; the mass production of a mixing faucet with the help of which it is possible to regulate the flow and temperature of the water by the use of the elbow was mastered. A machine for the packing and sealing of powders by the use of automatic and semi-conductor elements has been designed at this shop. The machine is provided with a device which fixes the number of powders packed.

A homogenizer and apparatus for the bottling of small doses of preparations has been prepared for sanitary-bacteriological laboratories, institutes and enterprises.

This apparatus can be used as an inhalator for the mass prophylaxis of influenza. The Kiev metal products plant has been manufacturing models of light folding wheelchairs for children and adults in order to ease the care of patients with a paralysis of the lower extremities, under home conditions. Universal apparatuses making possible skeletal traction, and beds for newly-born children are also being manufactured. The mass production of newly designed stationary inhalation devices, folding carts with removable stretchers, magnetic mixers, tissue grinders, and vibrators for massage purposes has been mastered.

Work for the preparation of new models and for the mastery of the mass output of many products is continuing this year. Attention is drawn to an apparatus for the roentgenography of the chest at a specific phase of respiration.

The chemico-pharmaceutical enterprises will manufacture butamid, an antidiabetic drug, in tablet form; hexonite for the therapy of hyper-tonia; mercasolyl for the therapy of thyrotoxicosis and Basedow's disease; rickettsial antigen for the diagnosis of typhus.

Planned also is the output of galascorbin for the treatment of the nipples of nursing mothers; splenin to be used in the early stages of toxicosis of pregnant women; stimulin--a biologically active preparation against skin abscesses in cases of bronchial asthma, eczema, radiculitis, and brucellosis; pyerosin--an antihelmintic drug; pelloidin--an extract of therapeutic mud used in diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, ulcers of the stomach and the duodenum, purulent wounds, and acute inflammatory diseases of the internal organs.

The Third Conference of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists of the Ukrainian SSR will be held in Kharkov during the second half of September 1959. The following problems will be discussed at the conference: the state of neurological help to the people and measures for its improvement; vascular pathology of the nervous system, its therapy, and prophylaxis; infectious diseases of the nervous system; pathogenesis, diagnostics, and therapy of schizophrenia. The organizational committee of the conference is doing its work at the Ukrainian Scientific-Research, Psychoneurological Institute (Kharkov, Ul. Akademika Pavlova No 46).

Dormitories and various buildings for "resting" workers are being erected by the Kharkov, Kherson, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozh'ye, Kiev, and Stalin Sovnarkhozes. The construction is being carried out with funds that have been accumulated in excess of the plan and with local building materials.

The buildings for the resting workers will be built on separate plots in suburban areas near industrial centers, and will consist of summer prefabricated cottages of two-four apartments.

By agreement with the Ministry of Health Ukrainian SSR the Sovnarkhozes, enterprises, and organizations are given the opportunity to build summer dormitories on the territory of sanatoria and rest homes. Plans for the construction of economical summer dormitories prepared by the Institutes of "Giprograzhdanpromstroy," "Giprograd," the Moscow Architectural Shop, the Planning-Technical Bureau of the Territorial Administration of Resorts on the Southern Coast of Crimea, as well as the plans for prefabricated cottages prepared by the Academy of Construction and Architecture of the Ukrainian SSR were approved and recommended for adoption. Models of cottages for families of two to four persons prepared by the Academy of Construction and Architecture of the Ukrainian SSR at the request and with the participation of the Main Administration of Resorts, Sanatoria, and Rest-Homes were shown at the Construction Pavilion of the Republic Exhibition of Advanced Experience. The furniture will consist of two-four light beds with night-stands, a table 50 by 56 centimeters in size, and stools. The plans also call for built-in closets in two sections, and a wash-room with a wash basin. The wooden frame work of the cottages will be covered by hard-pressed reed panels. The roofs will be made of ruberoid roofing material. The floors will be built of polyvinyl chloride tile. As to the veranda, its floors will be made of hard variety shell-rock or pebbles. The wooden wall parts will be painted with oil paints; the inside surface of the reed panels will be covered with wall-paper or composition materials; on the outside the panels will be covered with bituminous-clay painted mastic.

Stomatological Faculties have been organized on the base of the reconstructed Sanitation-Hygienic Faculties of the L'vov and Odessa Medical Institutes. The training of the students of the latter institutes, beginning with the second to the sixth years, will be carried out in accordance with the cyclical sanitation program.

The Ukraine State Institute for the Planning of the Construction of Health Projects was formed in Kiev on the base of the former affiliate of the State Institute "Giprozdrav," Ministry of Health USSR. The abbreviated name of the new institute is "Ukriprozdrav."

The results of the scientific research work done in 1958 have been compiled at the Ukraine Institute of Public Hygiene. One of the most important items was the investigation of the problem of safeguarding the water reservoirs (Dnepr, Dnestr, Severnyy Donets). Particular attention was given to the problem of the disposal of waste waters as a result of the development of new industrial centers (Lvov-Volynsk Coal Basin, Kremenchug, Donbass, and others), and of enterprises of the coal industry. Similar studies will be carried out in the Stanislavsk Industrial Rayon during the current year.

Of considerable interest was the work done on the subject "Coronary Insufficiency in Persons Engaged in Mental Work and Measures for its Prophylaxis." As a result of the investigations of the living and working conditions of 201 scientific workers suffering from coronary insufficiency, it was possible to arrive at a working hypothesis of the etiology of this disease in persons engaged in intellectual endeavors. Rules have been established on the basis of which measures for the normalization of living and working conditions have been proposed for persons engaged in irregular mental work which gives rise to cardiovascular pathology.

In the section on children's hygiene work was done on the following subjects: the program and conditions of study combined with industrial training; physical development of school children in the rural areas; program of the day in boarding schools. These investigations are now acquiring considerable importance in view of the new system of education.

The radiological laboratory which was recently founded is developing methods of investigation of the external environment radioactivity of the air in the atmosphere, sources of water supply, the soil, and others. About 200 samples of air and 1,200 samples of settled dust and precipitates were investigated in 1958. Interesting data in regard to short-living isotopes as well as long-living components were obtained. The intention is to broaden these investigations in 1959. Studies of the external environment and the effect of radioactivity on the organism will be carried out.

From a sanitary-hygienic point of view what are the Kolkhoz machine-repair shops for 10, 20 and more tractors to be like?

This problem was discussed at the conference of the Sanitation-Technical Council of the Ukrainian SSR State Sanitation Inspection in examining a typical project for the construction of such shops, submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic. Inasmuch as most of the machine repair shops are of this size, each detail and all construction elements acquire particular importance. The project people were guided by the active sanitation norms and regulations and included in the project all the changes and additions as required by the State Sanitation Inspection. This relates to the general plan, construction, technology, heating, ventilation, lights, water supply, and sewage.

The State Sanitation Inspection demanded that a better plan for sanitary-living conditions in the brigade home be prepared. Wash basins and wardrobes for outer clothes are planned in the work quarters; ventilation facilities for the exchange of air are planned for the blacksmith, welding and dismounting sections; and a flow of air into the inspection pit is provided for cold weather.

Of the other construction projects for the Kolkhoz village, attention is called by plans for a 25 place dining room, a store, offices of a sovkhos with a Red Corner, and a public service combine. The building of this public service combine will be in the area of the public cultural center section of the sovkhos or of the central farmstead. For this section 0.25 hectares at a distance of five to six meters from the red (sic) line will be set aside. A number of corrections in regard to sanitation and hygiene were introduced into the projects for the construction of quarters for young stock at the cattle ranch; hog pen for 1,500 head of hogs; artificial insemination of animals station; veterinary isolation points and others.